THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, March 25, 1857. It is arranged at headquarters that ex Gov. Medial is to succeed Etisha Whittlesey as Controller

of the Treasury forthwith. Mr. Appleton of The Union is now suggested as successor to Gen. Thomas as Gen. Casa's Assistant. Mr. A 's intimate relations with the President are assigned as a reason. [What is the matter with Appleton's editorship of the Organ? Ed]

All the stories set affoat of amendments having been made by the Executive to the Dalias Carendon Treaty are unfounded and absurd. Such a course would inevitably necessitate new negotiations and a resubmission to the Senate, whereas, on its ready acceptance by the British Government as it is modified by the Senate, notifications can be exchanged and the whole adjustment consummated without

further delay. Lord Napier is not only ignorant of the views of the Ministry on this subject, but has solicited of leading statesmen here their opinions as to the probable result. The impression prevails that Plalmeraton will accept the modifications at once. because Parhament is about to be dissolved, and this settlement will terd to strengthen his position with the country. Should be demur, the fresty must remain in abeyance till the new Ministry (if there is to be one) shall have come in.

The only shadow of foundation for the report of Executive changes in the Treaty most have been Gen. Casa's explanatory dispatch to Dal'as concerning the action of the Senate, which dispatch was materially medified by Mr. Buchanan, not at all to Casa's satisfaction.

There is not a syllable of truth in the statement that counter propositions have been made to Mexico looking to the acquisition of more territory and the payment of the aforesaid Fifteen Milions. Hargeus is here; and he with Falconet in Mexico and others have urged such a course, with representations that the money could be raised on the strength of a non-raufied treaty, contingent on future appropriations by Congress; but these hints have not been responded to, and Gen. Cass has plumply informed Embassador Forsyth, by special messenger Butterfield, that his Convention is not approved by the Executive, and therefore was not bmitted to the Senate.

The acquisition of Cubs is Mr. Buchanan's great ides. The threatened collision between Spain and Mexico is the probable base line of his operations in that quarter. For this reason, and expectations also from Mexico, all overtures for a negetiation with the latter are declined.

The President has had a slight return of his disease, and for the last two days has again been partially disabled.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 25, 1857.

The assertion made on the authority of Robert J.

Walker's friends, of his declination of the Governorahip of Kansas, is incorrect; but he has not yet accepted it. He is, according to information from an
authentic source, to give the President a final answer
in the course of the day, having taken time for reflec-

tion.

The Land Department will shortly issue circular instructions to locate the Sicux Half breed scrip, under the act of Congress of 1854. It will be applicable to lands in reservation in Minnesota, and other public lands on which these Indians have made improvements. There are 640 Half-breeds. The scrip is not asserted to the control of the contr

The Cabinet bour for meeting is changed from 10 ocleck to 12 in order to give more time for the President and Heads of Departments to attend to other

more than 100 New Yorkers have left Washington

The Baltimoreans are here in fall force, expecting

The Baltimoreans are here in fall force, expecting that the appointments in that city will be made to-day. The following-named Postmasters have been reappointed: Jeseph McCo-mick, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Richard Elward Natchez, Mississippi; C R Dickson, Jackson, Mississippi; William H. Carroll, Meapphis, Tenn.; Augustus Gasea vay, Annapolis Maryland, R. I. Clow, Princeton, N. J.; W. A. Benjumin, Trenton, N. J.; Chas. T. Gray, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Mary Burnard, West Point, N. Y; Douglas A. Danforth, Burlington, Vermont; Jason Case, Circleville, Ohio; John L. Tuthill, Lancaster, Ohio.

Geo. T. Hambright has been appointed Postmaster of Reckford, Illinois, vice Horseman, removed; and Edward Strohecker, Postmaster of Macon, Georgia, vice Nisbet, resigned.

Edward Strobecker, Postmaster of Armah, has arrived vice Nisbet, resigned.

Rev E. Kircaid, missionary to Burmah, has arrived here with a letter from the King of Ava to our Government, inviting the establishment of friendly and commercial relations between his Court and the United States. The letter has not yet been presented.

The President has appointed as Receivers of Public and the following:

Money of the following:

Jan C. Tappen, at Helens, Arkansas; Edward Conner, at Springfield, Illinois; Joseph P. Aoment at Palmyra, Missouri; Borjamin Lloyd, at Greenville, Alaban a, vice Fanebro, resigned; Toos, J. Bishop, at Springfield, Missouri, v.ce Fubright, whose commission had exoited.

nd expired.

The following were reappointed as Registers of Land

Offices:

John B. Clouti-r at Natchitoches, Lonisiana; John Connelly, sen, at Springfield, Illinois, Wm. W. Lawis at Bate-ville, Arkaosas, Jas. N. B. Dodeon at Warat Bateville, Arkassas, Jas. A. B. Dodion at Warsaw, Missouri, vice Marvin, whose commission had expired; Walter H. Harvey, Los Angeles, California,
vice Doney, whose commission had expired.

Charles L. Emerson, esq. of Minnesota, is appointed
Surves or General for the District of Minnesota.

Ex President Piercs and lady left for Philadelphia

MATTERS AT ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25, 1857. Dr. D. P. Basell was confirmed to-day as Resident Physician at Quarantine. He is from Livingston County, and was formerly a Free-Soil Demo

A large number of prominent and very Democrane politicisms from New-York are here, whose business, as some suppose, is to disburse certain funds just raised by forced loans in your city from contractors, heads of departments, &c., where with to stop City Reform.

We have an immense lobby of white cravats here in the interest of Toolty Courch.

The New-York School bill is dead.

For Superintendent of Education, Rice's chances look the stronger. The contest is wholly between him and Van Dyck.

Gerritt Smith made a flaming speech against Discriminating Tells in the Assembly Chamber this afternoon. Senator Wadsworth of Buffalo will reply in a day or two.

To the Associated Press.

Athany, Wednesday, March 25, 1857. The Hon. Gerritt Smith, who is one of the largest property owners in Oswego, spoke this afternoon in the Assembly Chamber before a full house, against discrimirating tolls. At the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. Wacsworth claimed that the other side should be beard in reply at a future day.

In the Executive session of the Senate to-day a protracted struggle is understood to have taken place over the acmination of Dr. Bissell, but he was finally confirmed. Ore hundred and eighty six bills are now on file in

the Assembly.

The rumor which supeared in lust evening's States was of this city, of the loss of \$50,000 by the New-York Central Railroad Company, is without foundation.

The Company have not lost a single deltar by the defectation of any officer belonging to it.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, March 25, 1857.
Remonstrances were presented in large numbers, numerously signed, from all parts of the State, against repeal or modification of the law of 1814, relative to Trinity Church.

A statement

Trinity Church.

A statement was put in from Christ Church, Troy, that Trinity Church had released it in 1851 from a mort mr. C. P. 8MITH reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the Lake Eric and Lake Michigan Transit Ship Canal.

The bill to make certain and record marriages was

then passed.

The Senate then went into Executive session. A number of Assembly bills were passed; among others, the bill to incorporate the Excelsior College, New York; to amend the charter of the United States Insebriate Asylum; to extend the time for the completion of the Utica and Binghamton Railroad.

ASSEMBLY.

A complete flood of remonstratees were put in from Episcopal Churches, and from all parts of the State, against any modification or repeal of the law of 1814 relative to Trinity Church.

For the protection of citizens of New-York.

For and against equalization of the Canal Tolls.

Against the purchase of the Chrystal Palace, New York.

For the collection of tolls on the Railroads running

For the collection of tolls on the Railroads running parallel with the Eric Canal.

For the amendment of the Usury Laws.

Mr. JOHN J. REILLY reported favorably on the bill to open Second avenue to Harlem River.

Mr. VARNUM reported against the bill relative to the redemption of Safety Fund bank-notes. The report was agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY reported favorably on the Senate bill amending the General Insurfance Law.

Mr. WAKEMAN reported favorably on the bill to incorporate the New-York Harbor Steam Towbust Company

Mr. VARNUM reported favorably on the bill for the relief of poor laborers in New York, and retained to the collection of arrears in water-rates, New-York.

Mr. COX reported favorably on the bill amending the New York District Court Law.

Concurrent resolutions fixing the 2d of April for the election of a Regent to the University, New-York, in place of Robert Kelly, deceased, were introduced.

The House then agreed to meet at 9 a m., after Tusaday next.

day next.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a resolution to remove Judge Watson from his seat in the Supreme Court of the State. The consideration of the resolution was postponed one week.

preme Court of the State. The consideration of the resolution was post-poned one week.

The concurrent resolutions abolishing property qualifications in regard to colored voters were called up.

Under the previous question, Mr. Varnum's amandment, requiring all voters to be able to read the Ealish language, was lost by Yeas 13, Nays 88.

The resolutions as received from the Senate were then adopted by Yeas 75, Nays 27.

Those voting in the negative were all Democratic members.

EVENING SESSION. The House took from the table the motion to reconsider the vote on the Senate's amendment to the Supply bill, and adopted the same.

The amendment of the Senate was then concurred in

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN AND AMERI-CAN UNION STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, March 25, 1857. The Republican and American Union State Conven tion met this morning, and after the transaction of the preliminary business adjourned until the afternoon, when John S. Bowen was chosen President, who mad a spirited speech. urging union to secure a triumph at the election next Fall for Governor.

The evening session of the Convention was occupied

in the consideration of contested seats from Philadelphia. The Committee reported in favor of admitting the delegates chosen under the Republican call. A motion made to admit both sets of delegates led to much debate. No decision on the subject was arrived

KANSAS FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

Cuicago, Wednesduy, March 25, 1857. We have a report from Topeka, Kansas, which states that the resolutions introduced into the Free-State Convention on the 10th inst. (an abstract of which was published on Tuesday), adverse to any participation in the approaching election ordered by the bogus Legislature, were passed by the Convention

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF KANSAS. Washington, Wednesday, March 25, 1857. Mr. Robert J. Walker will give a definite answer to morrow as to his acceptance of the Governorship o

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

HALIFAX, March 25, 1857—8 P. M. The R. M. steamship Europa is now about due from Liverpool with dates to the 14th inst., but has not ye been signaled. We have a light wind from the south this evening and a thick snow-storm.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, March 25-7 p. m.

The steamsbip Hammonia. from Hamburg March 1 has arrived off this point. Her news has been anticipated by the Africa.

THE AMERICA OUTWARD BOUND. BOSTON, Wednesday, Marca 25, 1857.
The steambly America sailed to day at nom with forty-three passengers for Liverpool and twenty for Hallfax. Among the passengers is Mr. A. H. Evans, an attaché of The New-York Herald, who conveys to London the new Dallas-Clarendon treaty.

The America took out no specie.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER WIDE AWAKE.
BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 25, 1857.
New Orleans papers of Thursday have been re-

ceived.

Mr. George Peabody has arrived at New-Orleans,
where he will remain for several days.

There was again sufficient water at the mouth of the I here was again aumeient water at the insut of the liseissippi, and the ships reported outside had got ver, and were going up to New-Orleans.

The schooner Wide Awake, from New-York for Cape Heavy, is reported to have been wrecked on Ragged Shoals, in the gale of the 18th inst.

STEAMSHIP MARION IN DISTRESS. SIEAMSHIP MARION IN DISTRESS.

CAPE ISLAND, Wednesday, March 25, 1857.

Last examing, at 11 o'clock, the steamer Kennebec,
Capt. Hand, off Egg Harber Light, spake the steamship Marion, with her machinery out of order. The
wind was blowing from the north east at the time.
[The Marion left Charleston probably last Saturday
for this port, and was due here yesterday.]

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Meesrs Weir & Co.'s cotton factory in this city was burned this morning. Loss \$100,000; insured for \$64,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and by it 135 hands were thrown out of employment.

THE SCHOONER U. D. ASHORE.
SQUAN BEACH, Wednesday, March 25, 1857.
Theschooner U. D., Capt Witherspoon, of Camden,
Maine, from Providence for Norfola, in balisst, ran
school here on the morning of the 19th inst., in thick weather. The compass being out of order was the cause of the disaster. The U. D. still remains on the beach, but is expected to go off in the morning without

much damage. WESTERN NAVIGATION. Partner, Wednesday, March 25 1857.

Hoats now reach Lake Huon without difficulty.

Steamers will run daily hereafter to Cleveland, Totedo and Port Huron.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, March 24, 1857.

The agony is over. The Democracy have pil laged their own camp. Democratic heads have fallen into Democratic baskets. New-York has at last been settled, and much to the discomfors of anxious waiters on Providence, who have kept up a commotion at Willard's for weeks, and rejoiced over anticipations doomed to be disappointed. The Administration has distinctly made itself a party to the internal strifes by joining a faction, and that faction the one of acknewledged weakness. There is an upmistakable significance, too, in the fact of deliberate disparagement of the preceding Administration, and of the manifest preference of Mr. Dickinson and his friends over those of Gov. Maror

The Hards are triumphant, and the Softs have been ii erally kicked out of doors, without even the chesp ormpliment of an apology. There is a poetical justice in this punishment which will not a tract much tice in this punishment which will not a tract much sympathy for the victims. They have earred these deserts by the humiliating abandonment of every principle, and a willingness to perpetuate power at the expense of honest conviction. The appointments are only important so far as they indicate the leaning of the Administration in public policy, and instruct us what to expect hereafter.

Following close upon the heels of this development comes the assurance that the refusal of the Governorship of Kansas has been offered to Robert J. Walker, and his answer is expected to-morrow morning. His friends express the confident belief that he will accept, and the opportunities of advan-

morning. His friends express the confident belief that he will accept, and the opportunities of advan-tage to one occupying that positiou in the Terri-tory confirm that impression strongly. When Mr. Walker was urged upon the President for the Pre-miership, at Wheatland, he was free to express the continuous that the charges implicating him is really. miership, at Wheatland, he was free to express the opinion that the charges implicating him in railroad and other speculations, which were considered as disqualifying reasons in some quarters, had no foundation. The confidence then entertained seems to have strengthened, and doubtless has been fortified by the sympathizing support of most of the Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan could offer no better evidence of his entire trust than this unsolicited over

dence of his entire trust than this unsolicited overture; and, in taking so grave a responsibility, he cannot be insensible to she feeling it is likely to provoke throughout the whole North.

It is designed, as an offset to this change in Kansas, to displace the Arkansas Governor in Nebraska, and substitute a Northern man, as if compensation would thus be made for an act which strikes down the last hope of the free settlers, who have for two years struggled against the oppression of the Federal Government and the glaring outrages of its minions. When these two points have been officially determined, as they will be immediately, public sentiment will find an utterance that may wake up the Administration

will be immediately, public sentiment will find an utterance that may wake up the Administration to some senre of its deep and fatal infatuation.

The Governorship of Utah has been indirectly placed at the disposal of the Hon. Fayette McMullen of Virginia, by intimations from five members of the Cabinet, inquiring if he would accept. No definite answer has yet been returned, and as the place is not inviting the honorable gentleman requires time for reflection.

place is not inviting the honorane gentiemal requires time for reflection.

It is now believed by those who have taken pains to be well informed, that the disputed titles to the Indian lands in Kansas, which the Government officials dabbled in so freely, and which professedly excited the virtuous indignation of the Pierce dynamics. nasty, will all be recognized at the Department and the ownership confirmed in the present hands. The enhancement of these lands above the nominal rates at which they were purchased will insure fortunes to the holders, and the officeholders can well afford to retire upon the profits of their tem-

The runor has been rife for the last two days that Mr. Appleton was about to withdraw immediately from The Union, and although it is now contradicted with some appearance of authority, there is still good reason to believe that it has substantial foundation. At least it is so given out by parties in interest. It is known, too, that efforts have been made to introduce Mr. Banks of The Southside made to introduce Mr. Banks of The Southside (Va.) Democrat, either as the principal or assistant Editor; and that influences have been also exerted for others who aspire to this position, not only for its political honor, but for contingent profits which are more attractive. Mr. Appleton's health has suffered ever since he took charge of the paper, and therefore it has hardly exhibited the extent of his capacity. He enjoys the special favor of the Prescapacity. He enjoys the special favor of the President, and if a change should occur, it will proceed

from no cause of personal disagreement.

Major Heiss has nearly completed his arrange. ments for a new evening paper, to be called The Times, which is to be issued on the 1st of April. The office is located directly opposite The Intelligencer, and the improvements already made give The office is located directly opposite in intergencer, and the improvements already made give tokens of a spirit of enterprise and energy that are acknowledged to be needed in the journalism of the capital. While the political partialities of the new paper will be Democratic, it is not designed to confine its sphere of usefulness within the contracted limits and discipline of a mere party press, but to aim at a higher and more independent success to be achieved through general merits. INDEX. achieved through general merits.

Correspondence of The Courier and Enquirer.

Correspondence of The Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1857.

I yesterday conversed with a number of gentlemen who came with Gov. Geary from Kansas, and who are in favor of a Free State. They expect the most disastrous consequences to flow from his retirement. They say the determination of the Slavery faction to enforce the spurious laws is unflinching, and that the resolution of the Free-State party not to submit to them, is equally immovable. The Free State organization which they met going in is very heavy, much larger than that of any previous season. But they are completely disfanchined by the existing laws. The ruling faction admit and insist that the edicts called laws were framed to deprive their opponents of all political rights; that they prive their opponents of all political rights; that they have, up to this point, been found effectual to that end; and that they will henceforward be enforced in that

The Free State party will take no part in the elec The Free State party will take no part in the elec-tions for the Constitutional Convention. To do so would produce bloody fights at the polls, and though they had 20,000 majority, they know that their votes would be suppressed, the whole machinery being in the har do of the most abandoned instruments of the Ruffian

Party.

At the time of Geary's advent, real estate was worth-At the time of Geary's savent, reactive was was northeless and unsaleable. During the intervening six months prices have gone up, and just previously to his departure all was life and prosperity. \$15,000 were offered in February for a claim near Lawrence, which last August could have been bought for \$2,500, and which its owner now supposes may be reduced to the latter price.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 23, 1857.

Gov. Geary, as I learn, had an interview last evening with ex President Pierce, and utterly disclaimed the authorship of, or any responsibility for, the article is The St. Louis Democrat which introduces his validation, and with serious charges against the late Administration. It appears now that Gov. Geary does not charge the Pierce Administration with neglector refusal to afford him proper support, and that he threw up his commission for reasons which I referred to in my letter yesterday. That his life was in danger after the Sherrard affair, if not before, there can be no doubt.

Intelligent men from Kansas, who are now here. Intelligent men from Kaneas, who are now here, say that immigration into the Territory is increasing, but that the present agitation has had the effect to street the tendency to extravagant speculation in lands and town lots. Further, they say that a civil war will probably break out in the Territory within thirty days, though they themselves deprecate its effect upon their own interests as property holders. The Northern people who are flocking to the Territory do not, generally, carry arms with them at the present time.

FROM ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N Y. Tribune. ALBANY, Wednesday, March 25, 1857.

We had an interesting debate in the Senate yesterday on the Rum question, which resulted in sen !ing to a Select Committee Mr. Brooks's License bill, with power to report complete, and it appears quite clear now that this bill will pass the Sera'e without material amendment. There are not more than 10 Senators who are prepared to stand up square and straight for Prohibition. This bill will probably receive seventeen affirmative votes in the Senate on its final passage, though it might have twenty-two if so many were necessary to its success. The Special Committee who have taken the bill to nurse are Messrs. Brooks, Kelly, Wadsworth, Nozon, Bradford, Cuyler and Lee—the first four favoring License, and the other three Prohibition. Mr. Bradford was put on to the Committee against his protest. As this bill is quite sure to pass the Sen-ate, and is confidently said to be regarded with fa-

protest. As this bill is quite sure to pass the Senate, and is confidently said to be regarded with favor by a majority of the Assembly, and therefore likely to become a law, a glance at its leading features may interest the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

For a Liceuse bill it is, in the judgment of your correspondent, a very good one in the main, though not without some defects. It provides for the appointment, on the 15th of April next, by the County Judge and two Justiess of Sessions in each county, except New York, of three reputable fresholders, who shall be residents of the county, as an Excise Commission for their respective counties to grant licenses to Indeepers and store keepers. The term of office of these commission is three years, but the first commission is to be classified, so that one shall go out of office

and be replaced each year. In the City of New-York, the commission is to be appointed by the Mayor, Recorder and City Judga. [Wonder if their appointees will be an improvement on themselves?] The Commissioners are to meet en the first Tuesday of may in each year, and on such other days as a majority of the Commission may appoint, not exceeding fire days in any one year, and in the city of New-York not exceeding fifteen days, to grant licenses, for which they are to receive \$5 per ciem.

Lecenses may be granted to keepers of inns or taverns, who shall be of good moral character (of course), to sell wines and liquors to be drank in their houses; and to storekeepers to sell in quantities less than five gallors, but not to be drank on the premists. The price to be paid for licenses is at the discretion of the Commissioners, but shall not be less than \$30, nor more than \$100. No license shall be given to any person to sell in more than one place, and no license shall be granted to keepers of grocery and provision stores. The Commission shall keep a true record of their proceedings which shall be filed with the Town Clerk in the County and the County Clerk in the clities and shall, pay over to their respective County Treasurers all excise monies received for the use of the poor Commissioners are forbidden to take any fee or reward for granting license. In regard to tavern licenses the bill provices that none shall be granted unless the Commissioners are satisfied that the applicant is of good moral character, that he has sufficient ability to keep a tavern, and the necessary accommodations to entertain travelers, and that a tavern is required for the actual accommodation of travelers, at the piece where such applicant resides or proposes to keep the same; all which shall be expressly stated in such license; and no such license shall be granted except on the opinion of the Commissioners and there is proposed to be kept, and not then, unless in the opinion of the Commissioners and to tavern is proposed to be kept, and

grant any license contrary to the provisions of this act, they shall be ceemed guitty of a misdemeanor.

Tavern-keepers are required to give bonds in the peral sum of \$250 not to keep disorderly houses or allow gaming of any kind or description within their taverne or on their premises. Innkeepers in the country are required to have at least three spare beds for guests, and stabling and feed for four horses, and in the cities at least six spare beds with necessary bedding. Each neglect in either of these particulars subjects the tavern-keepers to \$10 fine, to be recovered by the overseers of the poor. No tavern-keeper who may trust any person other than a lodger at his house for hquor, shall recover the debt at law. All securities given for such debts shall be void, and any person taking such securities with intent to evade the law, shall forfeit double the sum intended to be thus secured. Any person selling without license, either by the glass or messure, smaller than five gallons, shall forfeit \$50 for each offerse. No liquor shall be sold to an apprentice, servant, or minor under eighteen years of age, without consent of the master, parent, or guardian, under a pensity of \$10 for each offense: and the bill provides the same pensity for selling or giving away liquor to an intoxicrated person.

Store-keepers, in order to obtain license to sell quantities less than five gallons, must be of good moral character, and give bond and securities in the sum of \$500 that they will not keep a disorderly house nor sell liquor to be drunk on their premises. The fact of drinking on such premises is prima facie evidence of sale for euch purpose. The storekeeper or his agent may testify respecting such sale.

Section 16 of this bill provides that:

"It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, poliseman, or officer of police, to ar-

May testify respecting such sale.

Section 16 of this bill provides that:

"It shall be the duty of every sheriff, under sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, policeman, or officer of police, to arrest all persons found actually engaged in the commission of any offense in violation of this act, and forthwith to carry such person before any magistrate of the same city or town, to be dealt with according to the provisions of this act, and it shall be the duty of such megistrate, on sufficient proof that such offense has been committed, unless such person shall elect to be tried before such magistrate, to require a bond to be executed by such offender in the penal sum of one hundred dollars, with sureties, who shall justify in double the amount severally, conditioned that suca afterder will appear and answer the charge at the next term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer or General Sessions to be held in said county, and abide the erder and judgment of the Court thereon, or to commit such offender to the county jail until such judgment of said Court, or until he be discharged according to law. And it shall be the duty of the migistrate to entertain any complaint of a violation of this act, made by any person under oath, and forthwith to issue a warrant and cause such offender to be brought before him, to comply with the provisions of this section; and such magistrate for entertain any complaint of a violation of this act, made by any person under oath, and forthwith to issue a warrant and cause such offender to be brought before him, to comply with the provisions of this section; and such magistrate for entertain any complaint of a violation of this section; and such magistrate with all appears and afficient via with a papers and afficient via with a papers and afficient via with a paper and affi

brought before any magnitude, as provided in section as shall be the duty of such magistrate to administer to such person an eath or affirmation, and examine him as to the cause of such interiestion, and to ascertain the person or persons who sold or gave the liquor to such person; such interistion being hereby declared to be an offense against the previsions of this act, punishable upon conviction by a fine of \$10, and costs at the same rate as in Courts of Special Sessions, and imprisonment in the County Jail until paid, not, however, to exceed ten days. It shall be the duty of such officers to arrest, or cause to be arrested, all such persons when so intoxicated, and of the imagistrate to entertain such complaints and make such examination under the penalty of fifty dollars, with cull costs of suit, for any neglect to comply with the provisions of this section."

Section 19 provides that:

"It shal be the duty of magistrates or overseers of the poor in any town or city on complaint and sa lifectory proof by a wife, that her husband is an habitual drinker of intoxicating liquors, to issue written gotices to all dealers in intoxicating liquors against when such complaint is made, frebidding the sale or giving of suchfliquor to fee. plaint is made. Ivitideling the sale or giving of sucffliquor to such husband for the term of six months from the date of the notice, under a penalty of \$60, with costs for each and every sale or giving of such liquor, after such notice shall have been given; to be sued for in her own name and for her own use. It shall be the duty of such magistrates and Overseers of the Poor to forbid the sale in like minner in all cases when a husband shall make like satisfactory proof concerning the wife, and all the provisions of this section shall apply the same in either case. It shall be the duty of magistrates and overseers, when like proof is made by a parent concerning a child, who is a minor under the age of twenty-one years, to forbid the sale in like manner; and sli the provisions of this sat shall apply as in other cases named above.

SEC. 20. It shall not be lawful, under the provisions of this act, to sell intoxicating liquors to any person guilty of habitual drunkenness, or whose habits may be of an intemperate charac-

SEC. 20. It shall not be lawful, under the provisions of this act to sell intoxicating liquous to any person guilty of habitual drunkenness, or whose habits may be of an intemperate character, nor to any person against whom the seller may have been notified by parent, mardian, haband or wife, from selling intoxicating liquous, and every party so selling or retailing intoxicating liquous shall, on proof thereof, before any court of competent jurisdiction, be deprived of his license to sell, and shall not be allowed a renewal of said license, and in addition, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$20, nor more than \$50, for each and every violation of the provisions herein set forth.

set ferth.

Any person outside the Poor-House who shall sell or give liquor to *pauper, subjects himself to a fine of \$10 and imprisonment from twenty to sixty days.

Selling or giving away liquor oo Sunsay is made a misdemeanor, punishable with 10 to 20 days in the County Jail, Work House or Penitentiary. The penalties imposed by this act shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the Commissioners of License or either of them, where the offense is committed. The bonds taken in pursuance of this act are to be filed with Town Clerks in the towns and the County Clerks in the cities, and it is made the duty of Commissioners of License, Supervisors of towns, Mayors of cities and Trustees of villages, to prosecute all breaches of the gonditions of these bonds. Parties violating the conditions of their bond shall have their licenses revoked and shall not receive a new license for the space of three yests from the time of revokation. Mainegilin, currant wine, raspherry wine and cider, may be sold without license. Adulterating intoxicating liquors with pois nous or deleterious dregs or importing or reiling such adulterated liquors is declared a misdementor, to be purshed by imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Weak House or Jail for three months, and by fine of \$100. It is made the duty of Courts to instruct Graad Jurors to inquire into all effences against the provisions of this act, and to present all offenders.

In case parties whose duty it is to prosecute for any penalty provided by this act shall neglect to prosecute or a period of 10 days after complaint, accompanied with reasonable toroi, any other pes s may prosecute in the names of the Excise Commissioners, by gleing teamity for costs in case of failure to obtain judgment.

Section 31 provides that:

"The loss reported companies in this State, authorized to

security for costs in case of failure to obtain judgment. Section 31 provides that:

"The incorporated companies in this State, authorized to convey passengers, including especially all railroad secundost and ferry companies, and all kinds of exporations conveying for him practs or property, shall be and hereby are required to refuse employment to all persons who, on good and sufficient proof, shall be shown to induce in the frequent habitual use of intoxicating drinas, and any such commany which shall retain in its employ any person or persons who shall, on competent proof, be shown to be under the influence of intoxicating fiquor at any period while in the active service of said company, either as a gir-er, conductor, freman, switch tender, commander, pilot, mate or foreman, or be in any way connected with the moving power or management, or whose duty, if neglected, would diminish the safety and security of life, hunb or property intrusted thereto, and company or comparation shall be liable to pay a sum of not less than #59 nor more than \$100 to the County Treasurer in the county where the offense may be committed and proved, before any count of competent juri diction. "Site, S2. In any jury greent redered or recovered on any bond to be aiven under this set or for any penalty incurred under this soi, or for violation of any orinance of a markelpal corporation, for selling liquor on Sunday, the person or persons span at whe m such judgment shall be rendered shall not be earlied on or ander any ascention issued on such judgment, to the liberties of the jail, any law of this State to the contary notwithstanting.

"SRC, 35 Title mine of chapter twenty of the first part of the Revised Statutes, and the act entitled "an Act for the Prayan."

notwishstancing.

"SKC. 30 Title nine of chapter twenty of the first part of the Sevised Statutes, and the act estitled. An Act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855, are hereby repealed."

"carth shall cast out the dead." Commissioner Eb-ling has signified his willingness that the streets shall be cleaned. Now, Contractor Hercules, gird on your brooms; the door of the Angean stable is open.

IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT WITH THE INDIANS.

a private letter from Fort Myers, Florida, dated March 8, 1857, we have received the following important intel gence:

"The bell is now opened; we have received Indian newsatlast. Yesterday a party of Johnston's Company, Florida, Mounted Volunteers arrived here from Fort Cecter, having a squaw and child about a year old, which they captured on the 4th inst. The day before a warrier was shot (the squaw's husband), after being four times called to surrender. Both of these occurrences took place twenty miles north of Istokpoga Lake. This morning an express arrived from Capt. Stevensor, commanding in the Big Cyprese, stating that Lieut. Freeman, with 'G' Company, 5th In fantry, who were in advance reconnoitering 'Garden Hammeck' pear Bowlegstown, were fired on by the Indians. Lieut. Freeman wounded severely in the arm, &c. (righterm), and three privates wounded. Capt. Stevenson arrived at the scene of action next morning with the remainder of his command at the Hammeck, and made an attack, driving the Indiana out, who fought galantly for fifteen minutes. The loss of the 5th Infantry is 4 killed, 6 wounded and 1 missing. Loss of Indians not known, though they were distinctly seen carrying off a number of bodies from the Hammock. Capt. Stevenson is of opinion that the Indians are going to make a stand there Great excitement here, cending out troops, &c.'

A letter of the 11th, from Fort Brooke, inform us that the above news is confirmed by official and private reports. We give an extract from this

sction. None of the Mourted Artiflery have gone, as far as I know. The Indian squaw is to be turned leese in Bowlegstown to inform the Indians that Gen. H is in Florids, and close after them, as up to this date the Indians are not aware that he is in Florida, so says the squaw.
"Maj. Pemberton, with two companies of Regulars

and one of Mounted Volunteers, was so reduced for want of subsistence near New River (on a scout), as to be compelled to kill a horse and eat him."

The Garden Hammock spoken of in the above near Bowlegstown, about the site of Maj. Argold's skirmish with the Indians last Summer. It is about ten or twelve miles from where Lt. Hartsuff's command was massacred in December, 1855.

FROM MEXICO.

From The N. O. Picayune of March 19.

In our large Havana mail we find further interesting intelligence from Mexico. Dates are to the 6th instituted from Vera Cruz, to the 2d from the capital. A new difficulty has sprung up with Eogland. The British Charge now demands the second trial of Sr. Degollado on the Barron charge be fore the ordinary Couris of the country, after his acquittal by the special tribunal agreed upon. Sr. Montes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has refused the demand

The papers are loud in expressions of surprise that the English legation should have taken so bold a step; the more so that under the Constitution the common Courts of Justice have no jurisdiction over the acts of a Governor. The \$240,000 claim growing out of the robbery in Ssn Luis Potosi has been refused.

Advices from Guadalajara are to the 21st ult. Blancarte still hung in a threatening manner about the capital, and all business was suspended. El Monitor thinks that the arrival of General Parodi would give reace to the State. Blancarte, however, had sent to Tepic asking reinforcements at any price.

Strong forces have been sent to Sonora and Lower California to meet the San Francisco fillibusters.

A party of bandits, at their head the celebrated Capt. Juan Vicario, entered Iguala on the 24th, and shooting the prefect, commander, &c., sacked the town and finally made good their escape.

Numerous horrible murders have recently been committed in Sonors. The Government has failed to protect life or property. Disturbances of various kinds are reported in other States, but generally the Republic was at peace. The authority of the Comonfort Government was unquestioned.

THE DIRTY STREETS. T-Ithe Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your editorial of this morning you charge me with being opposed to giving the contracts for cleaning the streets of the city to those who were the lowert bidders. In this you are mistaken. The esti mates for cleaning all the streets were sent to the Common Council for confirmation, together with my communication urging the necessity of prompt action in by the ordinance passed by the Board of Councilmen, February 21, 1855, and by the Board of Alderman, July 6, 1855, section 494, that I have no power to close the contracts until they have been confirmed.

As regards the present condition of the streets, I would respectfully state that I have done but little work, saye collecting the ashes, since the 1st day of December last, and have had no money to pay off the men employed since July 26, 1856, having permen employed since July 26, 1856, having per-formed the work and kept the streets in good order dur-ing the Summer and Fall entirely on credit. The ap-propriation for street cleaning for 1857, of \$250,000, was specially made for cleaning by contract, and I do not, in consequence thereof, feel justified at present to go on as heretofore, more especially as I cannot get the money to pay for what work has already been par-formed.

formed. So far as your article reflects on my an williagness to contract, you have been misinformed, as I assure you and the public that I have ever been willing to perform the duties assigned me without fear or favor. Hoping you will give this a place in your columns, I remain, yours respectfully,

J. E. EBLING, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

We are pleased to learn that the first business of Mr. Ebling yesterday was to call on Mayor Wood, who has just returned from Washington, and urge immediate attention to the streets. Mr. Wood Mr. Ebling and Controller Flagg executed a paper empowering the contractors to go to work at once, and nothing now remains to cause further delay.

As to confirmation of contracts by the Common Council, it is only a matter of circumlecution. No regular contract ever fails to be approved; in fact, the Council must approve where the Departments award: the Charter expressly commands that the lowest bidder shall have the job; and the inaction. or even adverse action of the Common Council, cannot after the fact a hair. It is beyond question that a centract otherwise valid, is just as good without their approval as with it.

Now let us have the papers perfected this day, and then to work at once. The contractors have an opportunity to distinguish themselves, and we boye to see a generous rivalry in doing the work the quickest and the best. Every effort should be made to effect the first grand cleaning, and not a broom, hoe, shovel or cart, that can possibly be employed, should be suffered to remain idle.

FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.

About 124 o'clock yesterday morning, as Wm. C. through William street, he discovered smoke issuing from the hallway of the old building No. 176, and on entering found a quantity of rags on fire. The rags were saturated with camphene and hung upon a gimlet bered into a wooden partition which divided the hallway from the confectionery shop of Louis Thousat The rags had only been fired a few moments when the emeke was discovered. No damage was done. Mr. Thourst, the proprietor of the shop, his family, and several other percons, occupied the upper part of the bouse as a dwelling, and at the time were all a leep, theonecious of danger. Had the fire reached the stairway the occupants would have been obliged to escape by the windows. The matter is under investigation, but no arrests have been made. FIRE IN THURTY-PHIED STREET.

An attempt was made at 34 o'clock yesterday morn-

ing to burn the stables of Patrick O'Neil, in Thirtythird street, near Second avenue, but the fire bein discovered at an early moment, was extinguished by fore much damage cocurred.

FIRE IN CHRISTOPHER STREET.

At 21 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred in the grocery-tore and dwelling of Mrs. Catharine Bar-low, No. 174 Christopher street, causing about 975 damage. No insurance. FIRE IN BARCLAY STREET.

At 84 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the whole sale confectionery and manufactory of Greenfield Trucedale, No 71 Barelsy street. The fire originated in the drying room on the third floor, and was caused by the extreme heat igniting the wooden frames for bolding gum drops. Damege \$25. Insured for \$3,000 in the Lenox Insurance Co.

The fire in Williamsburgh.

The fire that occurred on Monday night in the camphene and alcohol distillery in First street, corner of South Fifth street, was undoubtedly the work of sa incerdiary. It originated in the camphene-room, where no fire or lights are allowed. Just as it was discovered, an unknown men was observed skulking about the premises, and pursued by the private watch

man had escaped.

The property was owned by Messrs. McCroady,
Mest & Brundage, who estimate their loss at from
\$50,000 to \$25,000, of which about \$20,000 was on stock. They were insured for \$26 500, of which stock. They were insided in \$30.000. On stock, Rational, \$1,000: Rutgers, \$1,500; St Nicholas, \$2,500; St Marks, \$2,500; Farmers' and Mechanics', Philadelphia, \$1,500; Phenix of Brooklyn, \$2,500; Excelsior, \$1,000; Hamilton, \$1,000. Total, \$13,500. On bui ding and stile: Provincial, \$1,575; Harmony, Farmers' and Mechanics', Excelsior, and North-West ers, each, \$787 50; Commercial, \$1,850; other Companies not ascertained, \$6,575. Total insurance, \$26,500. During the progress of the fire, some seven or eight barrels of alcohol and camphene, which had been rolled into the street with others, were stoles. Yesterday warrants were issued to search some prot

AMERICAN MUSEUM,-The proprietors of the

Museum have recently put upon the stage a very clever and agreeable comedy entitled "Double-Faced People." It has been played in England, having been adapted from the French for the London stage. It is founded upon the assumption, or what rather seems to be the underiable fact, that all people have two characters, the true one of which is known only to themseives, while the false and superficial ore is constantly denned for every-day wear. Advantage has been taken of the idea of this quality of nature by the author, and acting upon the hint, he has written a most amusing as well as instructive comedy. A number of person are thrown tegether, and by a constant and skillfu charging of their relative positions to each other, and the showing up alternately of the assumed and the real characters of the persons of the drama, a number of new and effective situations are produced, and an opportu nity is given for the introduction of much smart telling dialogue. The idea, we believe, has not been dramatically expressed before, and the novelty in a modern comedy of an unhackneyed situation, the refreshingness of a series of incidents that have not been already used and revamped until threadbare and seedy, is grateful. The play is in three acts, and was re-tailored and put in its English dress by Mr. Buckstone. The peculiar comic effects of the piece must recessarily depend much more upon the language than upon the story, insemuch as the double facedness of the parties is expressed by the nois and winks, the asides, and the soliloquies, which tell the true thoughts of each individual, while he is at the same time engaged in playing off, for a purpose, his superficial character upon those around him. Never-theless, a sketch of the plot may not be uninteresting, and we give it thus:

Mr. Jonathan Vacile is a rich old widower who has

scraped together his own fortune, and who lives with his two caughters, Emily and Fanny, in retirement at his country-house. He has two great anxieties in fife: the one to sccure wealthy husbands for his daughtere; and the other, to increase his already large fortune, to accomplish which latter object he speculates largely in tubble railway stocks, being induced so to do by one Scripp, whose business it is to manufacture swindling stock compenies and make off with the cash at the faverable moment. Two joung artists, named Medley and Scrummel, are staying at Vacile's house, and the former has the impertinence to fall in love with E Lily, the eldest daughter of the millionaire, and she returns his love, although her father has already promised her hand to a Mr. Augustus Pike, a richer suitor. Vacile, resolved that his daughter shall out of his house, and they prepare to go. Before their departure, however, they have an explanation with the old gentleman, in the course of which it comes out that Medley is the nephew of Moneybee, a childles millionaire. On learning this interesting fact, old Vacile instantly diseards Pike and promises his child to Medley. At this juncture old Moneybee enters, and again changes the face of affairs by declaring that he disinberits his nephew because he prefers painting to the Stock Exchange, and that the young artist shall never have a cent of his money. Vacile now changes his mird once more, Mediey is again thrown over, and Pike is reinstated as the accepted suitor for Emily's hand. Medley accordingly leaves the house, and thus ends the first act. In the second act Medley appears in a new character. He has abandened his art, and seems only to think of making money. Having been commercially successful, and having acquired the fame of being immeasely tich. Vacile is again exceedingly desirous of securing him for a son-in-law. Medley calls upon him in great burry to settle about some railway sharer, and drops a hint that he would still like to marry Emily; Vacile is overjoyed to hear this; jumps at the offer, and Emily is once more made over to Medley. In the third act Medley appears again in his true colors; he has married Emily, and resumed the practice of his art, his money-making rage having been all assumed. Pike, who meartime has acquired a fortune of £30,000 finding that he could not get Emily, and not being very particular about the matter, has become the accepted lover of Fanny, the other daughter. And now occurs the grand catastrophe. Scripp, who has induced Vacile to invest all his means in bogus railway stocks, has run away with the money, leaving Vacile a mined man. Pike who rever has been a purely disinterested lover, at once breaks off his engagement with Fanny; she mean time has taken a liking to Dick Scrummel, who now steps in, and they are happily paired off. George Medley's uncle, old Moneybee, now relents and makes George, whose merit as a painter has won for him the position of a Royal Academician, his heir; George be-stows £5,000 upon each, Vacile and Fanny, and thus the piece ends, Scripp the defaulting villain being no

It is truly an ingenious and clever play, and is fully as interesting as any importation that has been produced here this Winter. The principal parts are sustained by Mise Mestayer and Mrs. Radinski and Mesers. C. W. Clarke, Hadaway, Taylor and the two Lingards, all of whom do themselves much credit.

A MAN PARALYZED OF BROADWAY .- An unknown man was picked up at the corner of Barclay street and Br. adway about 91 o'clock on Wednesday night, having been struck with a paralytic stroke. He was conveyed to the Chief's Office, but was unable to give his name. He is apparently about fifty years of age, and was dressed in a black overcoat, check pants, and black satin vest. He also wore a wig. Sorgess Owens, being unable to find out where he was from had him conveyed to the City Rospital.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1857 contains the Anti-Slavery Ordinance proposed by Thomas Jeffenson in the Continental Congress, 1784.